As per WHO Regional Committee document (47th Session dated July, 1994), the percentage of GNP spent annually on health in India during the year 1991 to 1993 is 3.2.

(d) Keeping in view the priorities, there is continual effort on the part of Govt. to increase outlays of Social Sectors including health during every five years and Annual Plans. Besides, additional funds are being made available for various programmes every year through assistance from external agencies including World Bank.

Statement

Showing Health Standards in Some Asian and advance countries based on important health indicator

Name of the Country	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) (1992)	Life Expectancy at Birth (1992)	Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population) (1992)	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population) (1992)
1. India	79	61	10	29
2. Nepal	99	54	13	38
3. Bhutan	129	48	17	39
4. Bangladesh	91	55	11	31
5. Pakistan	95	59	10	40
6. Sri Lanka	18	72	6	21
7. Thailand	26	69	6	20
8. Indonesia	66	60	10	25
9. Japan	5	79	7	11
10. Germany	6	76	11	10
11. U.K.	7	76	11	14
12. U.S.A.	9	77	9	16

Source: World Development Report, 1994.

Steps of control typhoid fever

1531. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Typhoid fever is increasingly becoming drug-resistant and is one of the causes of very high morbidity and mortality in the country;

(b) if so, how many deaths were reported due to typhoid in the country during the last three years: and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to control typhoid affectively in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Dr. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The deaths reported during 1992, 1993 and 1994 are 735, 888 and 300 respectively.

(c) In particular, emphasis has been placed on preventive aspects, namely, provision of safe drinking water, sanitation, cleanliness in handling of food at public eating places and health awareness campaigns. The States have also been advised to strengthen disease surveillance activity.

Effect of implementation of transplantation of human organs act on patient with renal problems

1532. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports expressing apprehension that the implementation of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act may be a big blow to those with renal problems; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are some apprehensions aboct the shortage of kidneys after implementation of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, thereby affecting patients with renal problems. The implementation of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, has been brought to prevent commercial dealings in Human Organs. It is likely that to start with the kidneys available from living donors may be less in number but gradually, the related donors will come forward to save the life of their near relatives. The cadaver organs are expected to meet the balance requirement.

Decentralisation of the family welfare programme

1533. SHRI JALALUDDIN ANSARI:
SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to decentralise the Family Welfare Programme;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is to be implemented in a particular zone or in the whole country at a time; and

(d) what is the progress and details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELF ARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) The implementation of the Family Welfare Programme already stands decentralised as the programme is implemented through the States|UTs as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(c) The Family Welfare Programme is implemented in the entire country.

(d) Till 31-3-1994, 168.8 million births are estimated to have been averted under the Family Welfare Programme. The Birth Rate has declined from 37.2 in 1981 (Census) to 28.5 in 1993 (SRS). The Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 110 in 1981 to 74 in 1993.

Recommendations of Committee on Malaria

1534. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee on Malaria set up by Government last year to look into the resurgence of malaria apidemics in many parts of the country has made any study to the problem; and